

Mr Eric Skowron

Confronting the Tsunami – A New Approach to Renewal Planning

ProjectMax Limited

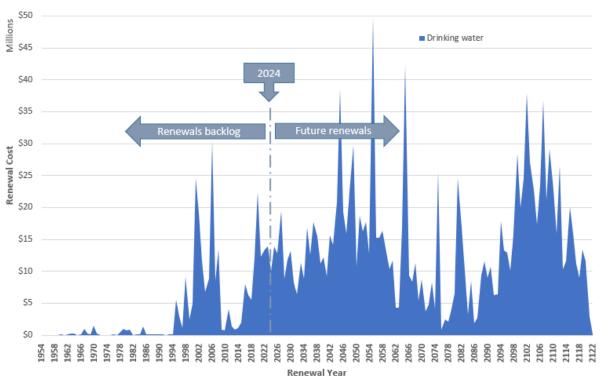




Houston we have a problem...

Renewal backlog: \$30M

Projected renewal over next 3 years: \$150M





But we don't have \$180M!





Risk

Likelihood (asset condition)

Consequence (asset criticality)



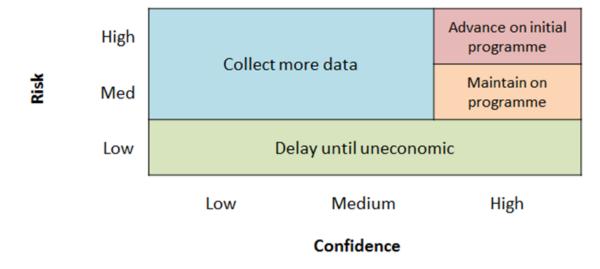




Risk

Likelihood (asset condition)

Consequence (asset criticality)

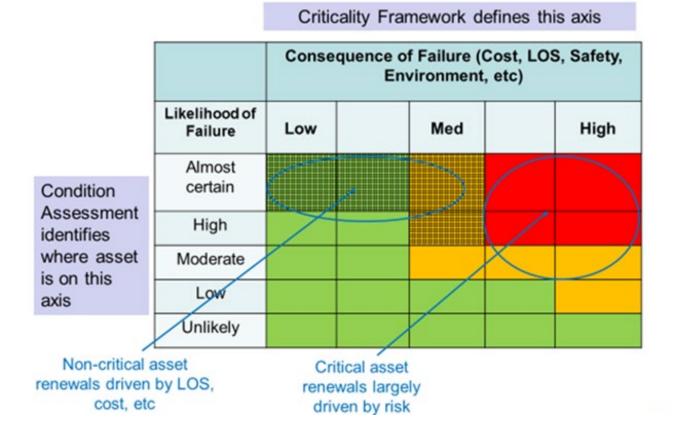








Criticality







Short Term vs Long Term Planning

Four Quadrant Approach

	Non-Critical Pipes	Critical Pipes	
Short Term Planning (up to 10 years, includes LTP)	Routine renewal of customer service pipes and collection systems	'Just in time' renewal of critical pipes	
Long Term Infrastructure Strategy (up to 30 years)	Predicting future renewals of collection systems	Predicting future renewal of critical pipes	





Predicted vs Observed

Desktop predictions of condition are good for long term renewal planning.

For short-term budget planning, improving confidence of condition data becomes particularly important.



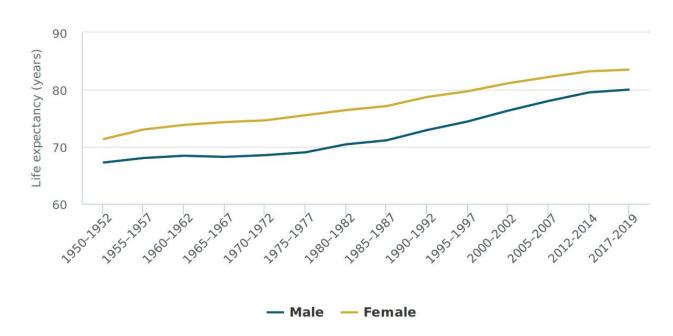




Likelihood of Failure

Actuary Table example

Life expectancy at birth, total population, by sex, 1950-1952 to 2017-2019









Likelihood of Failure



Circumferential Crack LoF = 1



Multiple Cracks (Displaced)

LoF = 4





Data Quality

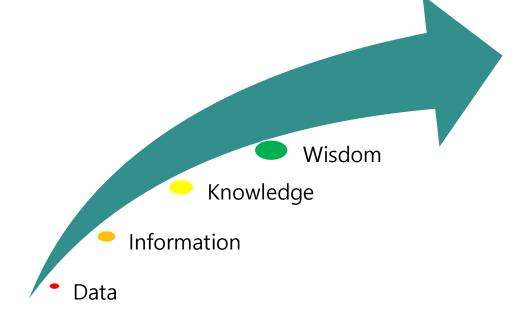
Data Quality Metrics

- Completeness: comprehensive, not missing values
- Accuracy: true reflection of actual value
- Validity of type & format
- Timeliness: available when expected, needed
- Alignment with data standards







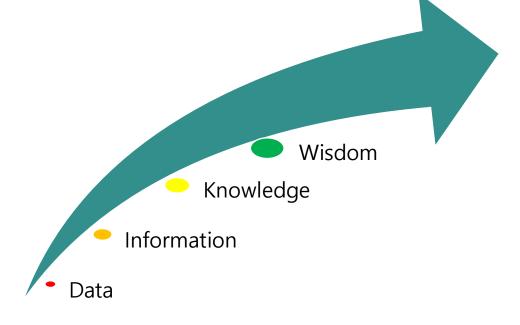






Data without context: not useful

• 4







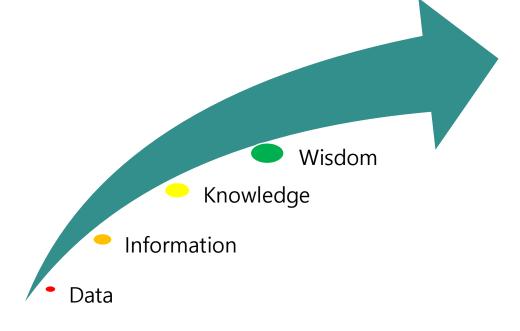
Data without context: not useful

• 4

Add more data, information, context

- Structural Condition Grade = 4
- Gravity stormwater pipe
- Grade based on assessment of CCTV inspection data
- Inspected on June 1, 2023
- Material type reinforced concrete
- Defects confined to downstream 2m of pipe

Higher the risk – higher the confidence!







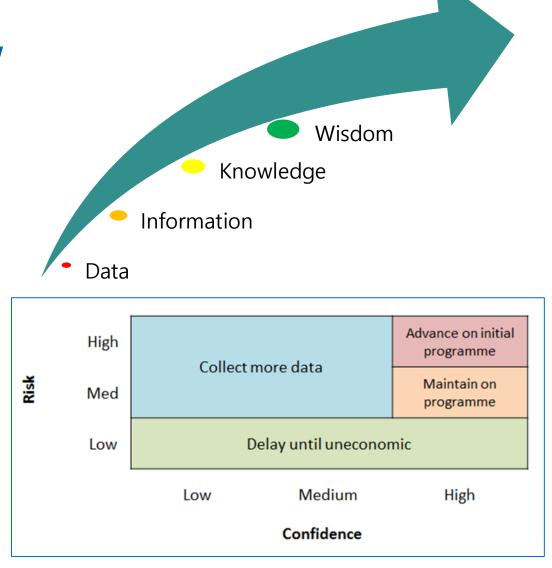
Data without context: not useful

• 4

Add more data, information, context

- Structural Condition Grade = 4
- Gravity stormwater pipe
- Grade based on assessment of CCTV inspection data
- Inspected on June 1, 2023
- Material type reinforced concrete
- Defects confined to downstream 2m of pipe

Higher the risk – higher the confidence!







Confidence

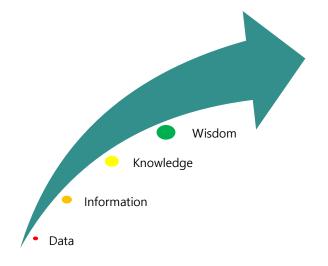
What is confidence?

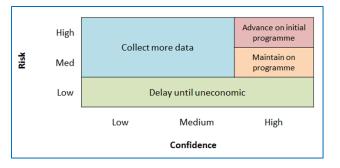






Confidence Grade	Description
А	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Recognised as best
(Highly Reliable)	method of assessment based on on-site verification.

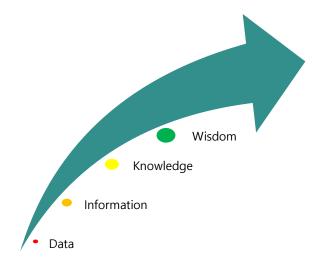


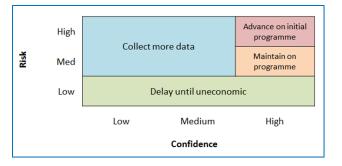






Confidence Grade	Description
А	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Recognised as best
(Highly Reliable)	method of assessment based on on-site verification.
В	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Has minor
(Reliable)	shortcomings; for example: data is old, some documentation is missing, reliance placed on unconfirmed reports or some extrapolation.

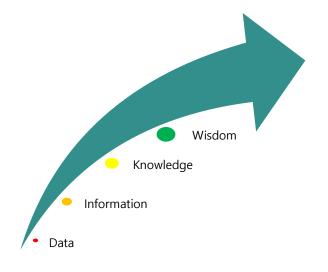


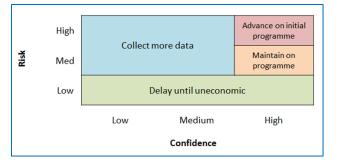






Confidence Grade	Description
A (Highly Polichle)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Recognised as best method of assessment based on on-site verification.
(Highly Reliable)	method of assessment based on on-site vernication.
В	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis
(Reliable)	which is properly documented and quality assured. Has minor shortcomings; for example: data is old, some documentation is missing,
	reliance placed on unconfirmed reports or some extrapolation.
C (Uncertain)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is incomplete or unsupported. May include extrapolation from a limited sample for which grade A or B data is available.

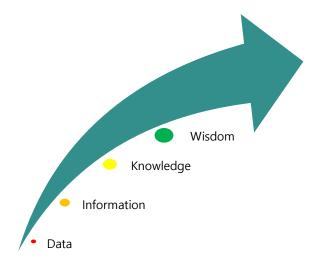


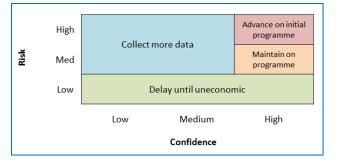






Confidence Grade	Description
A (Highly Reliable)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Recognised as best method of assessment based on on-site verification.
B (Reliable)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Has minor shortcomings; for example: data is old, some documentation is missing, reliance placed on unconfirmed reports or some extrapolation.
C (Uncertain)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is incomplete or unsupported. May include extrapolation from a limited sample for which grade A or B data is available.
D (Very Uncertain)	Data based on incomplete information or of uncertain quality. May include unconfirmed verbal reports and/or cursory inspection and analysis and not verified by site checks.

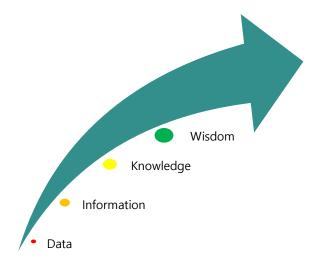


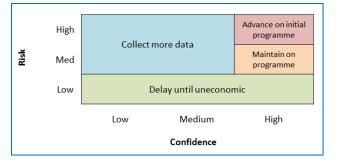






Confidence Grade	Description
A (Highly Reliable)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Recognised as best method of assessment based on on-site verification.
B (Reliable)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is properly documented and quality assured. Has minor shortcomings; for example: data is old, some documentation is missing, reliance placed on unconfirmed reports or some extrapolation.
C (Uncertain)	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is incomplete or unsupported. May include extrapolation from a limited sample for which grade A or B data is available.
D (Very Uncertain)	Data based on incomplete information or of uncertain quality. May include unconfirmed verbal reports and/or cursory inspection and analysis and not verified by site checks.
E (Errors Identified)	Data errors identified including incorrect material type, install date, criticality, in-service status and other errors that would result in an incorrect short-term renewal prioritisation.







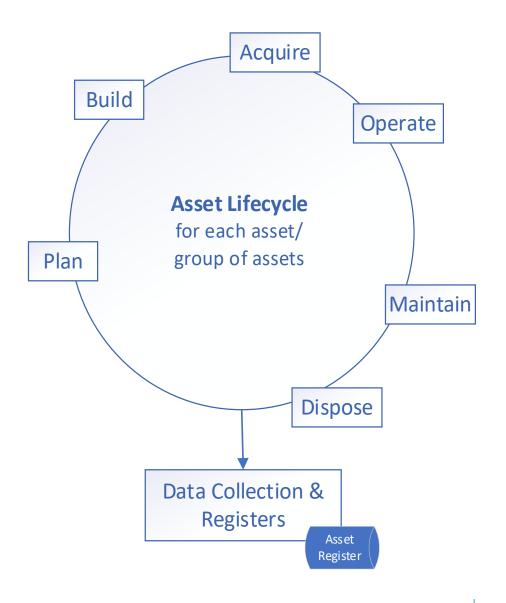


But when?

When is increased confidence needed?

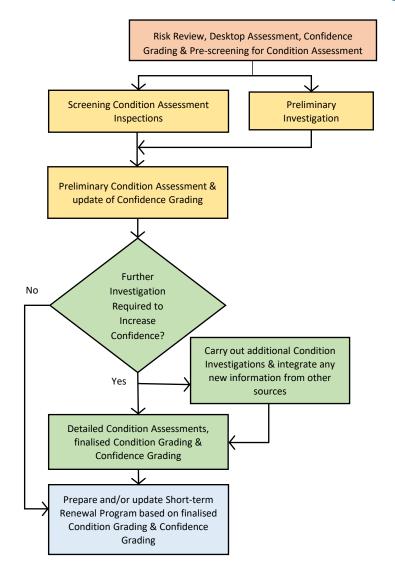
Asset data collection occurs at all stages of an asset lifecycle

For short-term renewal planning of critical assets, increased confidence needed *before* renewal









Interim Condition Grade

Preliminary Condition Grade

Final Condition Grade

Optimised Short-Term Renewal Plan





Step	Description	Condition Grade
Step 1	Define and confirm renewal strategy and approach	
Step 2	Identify and collect available data including asset data (capturing inventory of network assets and relevant attribute information), criticality frameworks (for understanding criticality of network assets based on the consequence component of risk), network operational data, asset condition assessment data and adopted guidelines and standards for intervention and renewal	Interim Condition Grade
Step 3	Perform gap and data confidence analysis	
Step 4	Apply criticality framework across all assets	
Step 5	Perform initial 'desktop' review to calculate 'Interim Condition Grade' and confidence score	





Step	Description	Condition Grade	
Step 1	Define and confirm renewal strategy and approach		
Step 2	Identify and collect available data including asset data (capturing inventory of network assets and relevant attribute information), criticality frameworks (for understanding criticality of network assets based on the consequence component of risk), network operational data, asset condition assessment data and adopted guidelines and standards for intervention and renewal	Interim Condition Grade	
Step 3	Perform gap and data confidence analysis		
Step 4	Apply criticality framework across all assets		
Step 5	Perform initial 'desktop' review to calculate 'Predicted Interim Condition Grade' and confidence score		
Step 6	Review high criticality assets with poor condition grade (condition grade 5) and low confidence score (confidence score D) and other to prioritise assets for preliminary condition inspection		
Step 7	Apply condition inspection data to calculate 'Preliminary Condition Grade' and confidence scoring for prioritized assets for short-term renewal (condition grade 5), determine if additional inspection or remedial intervention required	Preliminary Condition Grade	





Step	Description	Condition Grade	
Step 1	Define and confirm renewal strategy and approach		
Step 2	Identify and collect available data including asset data (capturing inventory of network assets and relevant attribute information), criticality frameworks (for understanding criticality of network assets based on the consequence component of risk), network operational data, asset condition assessment data and adopted guidelines and standards for intervention and renewal	Interim Condition Grade	
Step 3	Perform gap and data confidence analysis		
Step 4	Apply criticality framework across all assets		
Step 5	Perform initial 'desktop' review to calculate 'Predicted Interim Condition Grade' and confidence score		
Step 6	Review high criticality assets with poor condition grade (condition grade 5) and low confidence score (confidence score D) and other to prioritise assets for preliminary condition inspection		
Step 7	Apply condition inspection data to calculate 'Preliminary Condition Grade' and confidence scoring for prioritized assets for short-term renewal (condition grade 5), determine if additional inspection or remedial intervention required	Preliminary Condition Grade	
Step 8	Apply secondary investigation techniques to gain more data or confidence where required to increase confidence grade of prioritized assets to level required for renewal	Final Condition Grade	
Step 9	Calculate 'Final Condition Grade' and prepare information for renewal team		





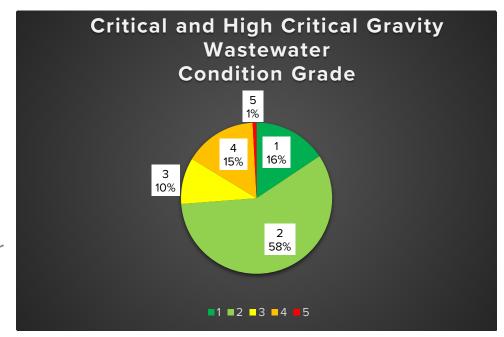
Step	Description	Condition Grade	
Step 1	Define and confirm renewal strategy and approach		
Step 2	Identify and collect available data including asset data (capturing inventory of network assets and relevant attribute information), criticality frameworks (for understanding criticality of network assets based on the consequence component of risk), network operational data, asset condition assessment data and adopted guidelines and standards for intervention and renewal	Interim Condition Grade	
Step 3	Perform gap and data confidence analysis		
Step 4	Apply criticality framework across all assets		
Step 5	Perform initial 'desktop' review to calculate 'Predicted Interim Condition Grade' and confidence score		
Step 6	Review high criticality assets with poor condition grade (condition grade 5) and low confidence score (confidence score D) and other to prioritise assets for preliminary condition inspection		
Step 7	Apply condition inspection data to calculate 'Preliminary Condition Grade' and confidence scoring for prioritized assets for short-term renewal (condition grade 5), determine if additional inspection or remedial intervention required	Preliminary Condition Grade	
Step 8	Apply secondary investigation techniques to gain more data or confidence where required to increase confidence grade of prioritized assets to level required for renewal	Final Condition Grade	
Step 9	Calculate 'Final Condition Grade' and prepare information for renewal team		
Step 10	Prepare optimized short-term renewal plan based on optimized understanding of asset condition grade	Optimised Short-term Renewal Plan	





Case Study

- Applied criticality and data confidence grading across all assets for a large water utility
- Approximately 2,000km of critical or highly critical water, wastewater & stormwater assets
- 300km of all critical assets had a Condition Grade 4 or
 5, Confidence Grade D
- Prioritised list generated for 5-year Condition Assessment Program
- Workshops with key stakeholders to validate prioritized list outcomes
- Final lists informing condition assessment, renewal programs
- Critical assets advancing to renewal inspected to increase Confidence Grade to A or B
- Outcomes inform continuous inspection programs & budget planning
- Process transparent, defendable, well documented







Key Takeaways

- Long-term vs short-term renewal planning
- Risk: Criticality and Likelihood
- Criticality Framework
- Likelihood = asset condition
- Data-Information-Knowledge-Wisdom
- Tracking data confidence
- 10-step strategy: interim, preliminary, final condition grading & optimised short-term renewal program
- Transparent & defendable prioritized short-term renewal program







Questions & Discussion

Confronting the Tsunami – A New Approach to

Renewal Planning

Mr Eric Skowron

Eric.Skowron@projectmax.co.nz





